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Jefferson streets.

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Room.

REPUBLICANS in the Missouri valley

allude to the alleged commercial

congress, in Kansas City, as a case of mis-

placed confidence.

INDICATIONS are favorable in all parts

of the State for big crops of grain and

fruit. Farmers are likely to have little

to complain of this year.

THE full-grown American ought to

feel that he is too big a person to be an-

noyed by the puerile ravings of a few

Italian editors in our cities.

IF President Harrison should make an

unwise speech or a bad break of any

kind, how gladly Democratic papers

would print it. But he will not gratify

them.

THE people of Galveston, Tex., seem

to have been delighted with the Pres-

ident's policy of building up commerce,

but only a part of the Democratic press

can find room for his utterances.

THE President seems not only to have

faith in American ships as a means of

extending our foreign trade, but in the

persuasive powers of the American

drummer. He is a power in the land.

AN increase of mails means an in-

crease of business. The heavy mails

now being sent from this country to

South American ports are the best evi-

dence of the growth of our South Amer-

ican trade. Reciprocity is working.

THE outcome of the grand jury in-

vestigation in New Orleans is likely to be

a wholesale indictment of rioters, a sol-

emn trial, a sweeping acquittal and a

popular ovation. This will end the Ital-

ian demand for the prosecution of the

rioters.

IF this administration does not stop

negotiating reciprocity treaties, opening

new markets for American hogs and

cattle, achieving diplomatic victories

and making friends at home and abroad,

Democratic and mugwump editors will

be in a dreadful way.

THE Sentinel yesterday reprinted from

its Sunday issue a column editorial tell-

ing what a great newspaper the Sentinel

is. It was probably because of the

length of this editorial, printed a second

time, that the President's Galveston

speech was crowded out.

APRIL is a month of historic anniver-

saries and sad memories, but it has been

brightened this year as never before by a

loyal Southern greeting to a Republi-

observe an absence of that disposition
to carp at them which was so contempti-
bly shown in the case of some of the ad-
dresses made on similar occasions by his
predecessor in office." The disposition
is not what is lacking. If President
Harrison were delivering a series of
dull, heavy, statistical speeches of the
sort his predecessor made, the "carping"
would be lively enough; and, as it is,
Democratic and mugwump editors all
over the country, and not excepting the
Herald, are eagerly reading the reports
of those speeches, hoping they may see
a chance to "jump on" their author.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

The Cincinnati Enquirer congratulates
itself that the President's Southern trip
will not get an electoral vote from the
South and probably not even secure
him a delegate that he would not get
otherwise. Suppose it does not; the
visit will still have very valuable
results. That it has tended to soften
the asperity of Southern feeling and
develop the latent loyalty and patri-
otism of the people there can be no doubt.
For the first time in the history of the
country a Republican President has
traversed a large portion of the South,
meeting thousands of the people face to
face, exchanging hand-shakes and
kind words with them, and assuring
them of his honest and earnest purpose
to promote their interests. It is the
first time that most of them have ever
seen a representative Northern Republi-
can. The kind words and national
sentiments uttered by President Harri-
son will be remembered by them a long
time. They will never again think as
harshly of him and his administration
as they have heretofore. Perhaps they
will never again think as harshly of
any Republican administration, or of
the Republican party. This is not to
say that they will abandon the Demo-
cratic party or its so-called
principles, but simply that they
will be forced to admit that a
Republican President may be thoroughly
patriotic and national in his views and
just and generous in his feelings. It is
worth while to have seen such a man
as this in Southern soil, and to have
heard the words of Southern men moving
on this line. It is a great point gained
for them not only to listen respectfully
to a Republican President, but to ap-
plaud his patriotic utterances and give
responsive indorsement to his broad and
national ideas.

As for political impressions, it must be
remembered that the President is not
addressing Southern audiences alone.
His speeches are read by hundreds of
thousands of Northern people every
morning, and like his campaign speeches
in 1888, they are read with increasing
admiration of his clearness of thought,
his felicity of expression, and the re-
markable self-poise that enables him
always to say the right thing in the
right way. The effect of his speeches
extends far beyond the audiences who
hear them. By telegraph he addresses
the whole American people.

WORM-EATEN CHESTNUTS.

Speaker Niblack was a member of the
Democratic side-show in Kansas City,
last week, which was inaugurated as a
commercial congress. He was made a
member of the committee on resolutions,
and to him was accorded the Democratic
honor of championing the free-trade
resolution which was finally adopted by
that assembly after many Republi-
cans had left, and it became an annex
of the Democratic party. In urging his
free-trade resolution the Speaker is re-
ported as saying:

What good will it do to improve your
water-ways, to improve your trade, if you
are to be debared from trade with foreign
lands? It is to you that our laboring
men have nothing to fear from a tariff for
revenue only. An American business has
nothing to fear from this free-trade policy.
Not as partisans do we appear, but as busi-
ness men.

Speaker Niblack making a journey to
Kansas City as "a non-partisan business
man" will be regarded by those who
know him as the best joke of the
season; but it is not to the joke
that attention is called. "What good
will it do to improve your water-ways,
to improve your trade, if you are to be
debarred from trade with foreign coun-
tries?" asks Mr. Niblack. Now, that is
the most worm-eaten of all political
chestnuts that has been offered to the
people of this country by Democratic
politicians for years—nearly as old and
worm-eaten as the Democratic nullifica-
tion resolutions of 1793. It is said to see
a man of Speaker Niblack's brightness
and acuteness offering such chestnuts to
the American people as fresh. "What
good to improve your (our) water-
ways?" Because we are a Nation of
nearly fifty-five millions, one-twentieth
of the population of the globe, consum-
ing one-fifth of the products of the cap-
ital and labor of the world. The great
bulk of the bread and meat raised in
the West that is sent to market finds its
consumers in the Eastern and Southern
States; are not water-ways needed for
such transportation? The family of ev-
ery worker in an American manufactur-
ing establishment consumes \$90 per an-
nua of the products of the farm, while
the English worker consumes
\$4.42 worth a year; are not water-ways
necessary to carry these products to the
consumer? Our foreign trade is larger
now per capita than during the era of a
revenue tariff in this country; but of
the productions of the United States, ag-
gregating \$15,650,000,000 a year, only a
little more than the \$650,000,000 is ex-
ported. Is not the \$15,000,000,000 worth
of products a trade worth improving?

More venerable and absurd is the
Speaker's chatter about being "debarred"
from trade with foreign countries. Here
are two facts: During the era of the
correcting revenue tariff in this coun-
try, covering the fourteen years from
1847 to 1860, both inclusive, 65,893,000
hundredweight of wheat were exported
to Great Britain. During the years
1868 and 1869 the United States ex-
ported 27,548,000 hundredweight of
wheat to England, an average annual
export of 30,770,000 hundredweight un-
der protection, against an average ex-
port of 4,704,000 hundredweight under
a tariff for revenue only. Under a re-
venue tariff in 1880 the value of meat
and dairy products exported by the

United States was \$16,994,368, while in
1890, under the tariff which Mr. Niblack
declares hampers trade, the value of
the same products exported was \$136,-
264,556.

If such really bright men as Speaker
Niblack could unravel that Democracy
which makes them the vendors of the
worm-eaten chestnuts of the British
Cobden Club, and would become in-
vestigators of the facts furnished by
production and trade, they might be-
come useful and patriotic American citi-
zens.

NO EXPLANATION NEEDED.

There appears to be some curiosity as to
the object of the President in making
a tour at this time through the South-
west and to the Pacific coast. Many
people cannot assign a personal reason
for such a journey, and when a personal
reason, affecting individual interests,
cannot be found, they are completely at
sea. They say that General Harrison,
if looking for re-election, cannot hope
for an electoral vote in Virginia, Georgia,
Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas or
Texas, and then they go on to say that
it is not in the nature of things that the
President should want to take so much
pains to see the people who are politi-
cally hostile. Consequently, the Presi-
dent's tour is more a puzzle the longer
they ponder over it. But those who
judge of the President's motives from a
higher point of view than mere self-inter-
est can find reasons in abundance which
might lead him to take the long journey
he is making. Many people in the South
have been led to believe that Republi-
can Presidents have little interest in
them or their welfare. There is no
reason for such a feeling, but it exists as
one of the lingering memories of the re-
bellion. This being the case, a Republi-
can President could not adopt a more
patriotic course than to visit the people
of that section, meet them by tens of
thousands, and show by act and word
that such impressions or prejudices re-
garding such a President are groundless.

General Harrison has met the
people of the South with such sincere
and earnest good will that he has dis-
armed all prejudice and called forth a
genuine response. It is not probable
that the President expected to make a
Republican voter, but it is a fact that he
did hope to obliterate some prejudices,
to soften some asperities and to do
something to strengthen the bond of
nationality. This being his ob-
ject, all patriotic men will see
sufficient reasons to impel him to
meet the people of that section. In-
deed, a patriotic President would feel
that no duty could be more imperative.
The tenor of General Harrison's speeches
shows that he has taken that broad and
elevated view of the matter, while the
generous responses of the Southern peo-
ple prove that they appreciate his mo-
tives. Again, the President of the
Republic should make it a part of his
duty to visit different parts of the coun-
try, for the reason that he needs the best
possible information respecting the peo-
ple of all sections. Heretofore the jour-
neys of Presidents have been chiefly
limited to large cities. No President has
ever visited Alabama, Arkansas or
Texas. No President has met the peo-
ple of the new States of the Pacific
coast and the Dakotas. To the people
of these vast sections of the country the
President is scarcely more than a tradi-
tion. By such visits the President will
be inspired by broader conceptions of
the Republic, and the devotion of the
people to their government will be
quickened by meeting its chief repre-
sentative.

No, there is no personal poli-
tics in the President's journey, but all
fair-minded people who read of the wel-
comes he receives and carefully note the
speeches he makes will be satisfied that
his journey has evoked a great deal of
national sentiment.

COLORED POSTMASTERS IN THE SOUTH.

A great outcry has been made by
Democratic papers over the appoint-
ment of a few colored postmasters in
the South. In most instances the pro-
test has originated in the South, and has
been echoed with added vigor at the
North. This is the dough-face spirit
that makes Northern Democrats more
vindictive on the race question than
those of the South.

Of course postmasters always should
be appointed for merit, and not for
color. The department would be cen-
surable if it should knowingly appoint
any man, white or black, who was not
fit for the position and properly recom-
mended. It would be doubly censurable
if it should knowingly pass by a
competent colored man and appoint
an incompetent white man
on account of race prejudice. It
is the established rule of the depart-
ment to seek for competent men as pos-
tmasters, and in doing so it is guided
largely by the petitions and recom-
mendations of patrons of the office. It
is not always controlled by political
considerations. There are many com-
munities and settlements where a com-
petent Democrat cannot be found to take
the office, and others where a com-
petent Republican cannot be induced to
serve. Thousands of fourth-class of-
fices pay only a few dollars a year, and
it is an accommodation to the govern-
ment, as well as to the people, for a per-
son to accept such an appointment and
discharge the duties of the office for its
meager emoluments. The result is that
under every administration a great
many small county offices are held by
persons of opposite politics to the party
in power.

Other things being equal, every ad-
ministration is expected to appoint its
own friends to office, and where a com-
petent Republican is recommended he
should be appointed in preference to a
Democrat, whether he be white or black.
A competent man is none the worse for
being black. No doubt, there are some
communities in the South where a com-
petent Republican cannot be found to
fill the postoffice, and the administra-
tion has to appoint Democrats. On the
other hand, in cases where a Republi-
can is strongly recommended as fit and
competent, the administration is justifi-
ed in appointing him without institut-
ing any inquiry as to his color.

Referring to the appointment of col-

ored postmasters in the South, Post-
master-general Wannamaker said, a few
days ago, that he was astonished at the
misunderstanding that existed in the
South on the subject. He said the de-
partment had never sought for colored
postmasters at any point, and they had
been appointed solely because they had
been recommended as fit and competent,
and, as a general rule, they were so
recommended by patrons of the office.
An incident which occurred at Atlanta
gave the Postmaster-general a chance
to illustrate this policy of the depart-
ment, and, at the same time, turn the
tables on a Southern editor. While the
presidential party was stopping at that
place the Postmaster-general was ac-
companied by the editor, without an intro-
duction, and the following colloquy oc-
curred:

"How are you, Mr. Wannamaker? I am
glad to meet you. I am the fellow who
started the boycott on you, and I want to
talk to you. You are a better looking man
than I expected to see." This was said
with a good-humored smile.
"Mr. Gant, it is I, I suppose, of the
Athens Banner. I am glad to know you,"
replied Mr. Wannamaker, equally good
natured.

"But we've got it in for you for putting
a negro postmaster on us. Now what have
you got to say for yourself?" responded
Mr. Gant, with a show of humor.
"What have I got to say?" repeated the
Postmaster-general, still smiling, but show-
ing a more earnest expression. "I have
said a rule never to put a postmaster on
any people that are not better looking than
I am. Again, you wanted Davis, that is, they
said so. I have now in my office a petition
signed by nearly every prominent man in
your town, merchants and white citizens
generally, asking me to appoint him. It is
true that a few of them wrote me later
and led to believe that they had
been with their names withdrawn he
had more names, and names of better peo-
ple in his petition than all the other can-
didates. I have the petition before me, and
I have asked for it. If anybody is to blame it
is your own merchants. Now what have you
to say?"

"That's true," responded Gant, "but
they were all sorry for signing it. I
don't know, but I don't see, the other
boy, your own people," replied the Post-
master-general, with an air of victory.

All this was said in a good-natured
way, and the Southern editor admitted
afterwards that he got the worst of the
colloquy. It may be added that Davis
is a bright, intelligent mulatto, seven-
eighths white, and served as postmaster
under a former administration. He was
appointed on the strength of his recom-
mendations, and not because of his color.
It is a good appointment, and if it were
a bad one it would be the fault of those
who recommended him.

There has been a great deal of talk
and some ugly threats about the ap-
pointment of James Hill, a colored man,
as postmaster at Vicksburg. There is
nothing against him but his color. The
Vicksburg Herald, the leading Demo-
cratic paper of Mississippi, says:

We will state freely that we believe Hill
is a good man, and that he is not ob-
jective toward the white race, and that he
is at heart a better man than President
Harrison. We have heard of his feeling
for the Southern whites. He has been an
internal revenue collector, and there was no ob-
jection raised to him.

The Herald is violently opposed to the
appointment of Hill, but has to admit
that there is nothing against him per-
sonally. He is honest, intelligent, compe-
tent, and would make a good postmaster.
There are twice as many colored people re-
sident within the delivery of the Vicks-
burg postoffice as there are white peo-
ple, and there is no reason why a compe-
tent colored man should not be appoint-
ed postmaster. Hill ran for Congress
in that district in 1888, and after being
fairly elected was counted out. Be-
sides being qualified for the position of
postmaster he deserves the office. The
course of the administration in appoint-
ing colored postmasters in the South is
consistent, right and just.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is developing into
a fair speech-maker, even if his oratory
is short of spell-binding—Philadelphia
Record.

"Is developing" is good. The Record
does not appear to remember the mar-
velous series of speeches delivered at
Indianapolis during the campaign,
which were the despair of Democratic
editors and correspondents looking for
"breaks" that they could criticize. It
has also apparently forgotten the later
series of admirable addresses made dur-
ing the President's trip to Kansas and
Nebraska last fall. If the Record knows
a Democrat who can compare with Mr.
Harrison in the exercise of the speech-
making art it will confer a favor on its
party by trotting him out.

The action of Secretary Tracy in put-
ting the employment in the Brooklyn
navy-yard on the merit basis is highly
commended by the advocates of civil-
service reform. Ex-Mayor Seth Low,
of Brooklyn, now president of Columbia
College, has written the Secretary a
letter, in which he tells him that for
placing the selection of the working
force in the navy-yards on the basis of
merit he "deserves the thanks of every
lover of his country."

"I AM one of the mugwumps who voted
for Harrison because I had known him
for years, and knew that he is an able
and upright man," said a well-known
citizen of Indianapolis, "but after read-
ing his Southern speeches, I am sure I
never before fully realized his capacity.
I am proud that he is an Indian, and
feel that he reflects great honor upon
this State." There is a good deal of
sentiment of late in Indiana.

NOTWITHSTANDING there has been
some improvement in the rate of wages
in England, the emigration to this coun-
try is larger this year than it was last.
The Liverpool Journal of Commerce at-
tributes it to the McKinley tariff. The
Britishers are much franker in admitting
the effects of the tariff than our own
free-traders are.

THEY are, still they come. A steamer
has arrived at the New Orleans quaran-
tine with 450 Sicilians on board, who are
about to be turned loose in that city.
The United States should put up a
notice: "No Sicilians allowed on these
premises."

The United States will no longer be open
to the reproach of being a country with-
out ruins, if all the plans for bringing
over foreign ruins to the world's fair are
carried out.

are expected. Physicians and even differ
as to the cause of the poisoning, but
the weight of opinion now is that it was
due to the development of ptomaine in the
chicken salad used on the occasion. Some
of the doctors, however, still adhere to the
arsonal theory.

It was rather small in the faculty of Cor-
nell University to veto the action of the
senior law class inviting Col. R. G. Inger-
soll to deliver the annual address at their
commencement exercises. As a lawyer,
possessed of more than ordinary literary
culture, Colonel Ingersoll could entertain
a law class without offending anybody's
orthodoxy. The friends of orthodoxy
should be careful not to make a sensitive
plant of it.

It is not at all surprising to learn that
there have been several fights among mem-
bers of the Minnesota Legislature. When-
ever men out loose from the refining in-
fluence of lovely women—especially when
they go so far as to call her a "female per-
son"—a lapse into savagery naturally
follows.

A PHILADELPHIA editor, moved by a de-
sire to pay a neat compliment, says:
Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is one of those wool-
dy beauties who set time at defiance and
bloom in a perpetual freshness to which most
of her younger lady friends try vainly to as-
pire.

Wool-dyed, indeed! Why didn't he say
she was a yard wide and be done with it?

The anti-theatrical-tights bill and the
bill requiring newspaper articles to be
signed by their authors have both been
defeated in the Minnesota Legislature, and
now the Alliance members feel as if they
had met their Waterloo.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

She Powdered.
Mrs. Figg—Come here, Tommy. Aren't you
going to blow some bubbles?
Tommy—Aw, I don't want to. She's too dusty.

Domesticities.
Miss Paine—I think I shall join the new wom-
en's club.

Her Friend—The idea of you joining a new
women's club!

Goods at Cost.
Watts—Funny, isn't it, that Blumark should
be so closely pushed by an ordinary cigar-maker.

Oh, I don't know. But I see, the other
fellow could afford to set up so much better
cigars to the boys.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

RENAN tells us, in his autobiography, says
the London Speaker, that he has been
obliged to give up the habit of riding in
omnibuses, because the struggle for a place
grates upon his finer feelings.

Mr. Allen, President of the American Announ-
cers on the platform that there are to-day
40,000 girls in the colleges of America. This
gives color to Dr. Seelye's declaration that
before the end of the present century the
number of women will be better educated
than the men.

EGGENT FIELD is writing his first novel.
He has given it the title of "The Wooing
of Miss Wopple." The story is said to be
very fanciful and tender, with a start-
ling conclusion. Mr. Field has written
scenes of his story among the mining
camps of Red Horse mountain.

The Rev. David C. Kelley, who was sus-
pended from the Methodist ministry for
six months for running as a candidate for
Governor of Tennessee on the Prohibition
ticket, has been restored to favor, but the
shop is not yet open to say whether a
franchise will be given him.

The Princess Clotilde, widow of the late
Prince Napoleon, is one of the bravest
women known. In 1870, when all the mem-
bers of the imperial family fled, she wrote
to her father: "I ought not to leave, still
less to run away. It is not for nothing
that I have the honor to belong to the
house of Savoy, and it is not fitting for me
to leave Paris."

A FINE piece of prairie land, recently an-
nexed to Chicago, but formerly owned by
General Grant, was relinquished by that
general in 1873, and through the agency
of Mr. Depeux, was sold to Fanny Daven-
port. The actress, after holding it several
years, sold it at a profit, and the rise in
value has been very great. The property
being now laid out in improved
streets, with fine dwelling-houses.

CALIFORNIA is preparing an unusually
large reception for Mr. Harrison upon the
ground that he is the "only man elected
President of the United States who ever
visited this coast during his term of office."
So says the San Francisco Examiner, which
also suggests that the governor ought to be
a constitutional provision requiring every
President to make a tour of all the States
of the Union before his inauguration.

ARROGOS of the recall of the Italian min-
ister, ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard is
preparing an article for the May Forum on
the power of the United States to enforce
treaties violated within a State's jurisdic-
tion. Though suggested by the present
controversy with Italy, the article will
cover the whole ground thoroughly, and
will refer also especially to cases that arose
under Mr. Bayard's own diplomatic expe-
rience.

W. E. WINNER, the Kansas City Napoleon
of finance, who failed the other day for a
million or two, was cancelling stamps in the
postoffice ten years ago. His eyesight
failed, and he was compelled to quit and go
on the street. He had about \$750. He
found another young fellow who had about
\$100, and they conspired to get the capital and
opened a little real-estate office. The town
grew and they prospered. In a few years
they dissolved. Winner had \$600,000.

FORGOTTEN was a few fantastical fol-
lowers—principally ladies of high rank in
Russia—to join his Vishnevskoi colony,
and to live like the simple peasants by
whom they